



**BLACKSMITH** makes and repairs iron objects by hammering them by hand on an anvil. First, the iron is heated to a red glow in a forge which is kept hot by hand-operated bellows (see **BELLOWS**). Then, the blacksmith, or *smith*, can shape and weld such objects as axes, latches, andirons, and farm and household tools

**Blacksmith** still finds some work today because of the popularity of thoroughbred and harness racing.

The New York Times



and utensils. Perhaps the most important articles smiths made in the past were horseshoes to protect the feet of horses. Smiths who shod horses were once called *farrars*, which came from a Latin word meaning *of iron*. The automobile and mass-production methods have practically eliminated blacksmiths today. **Robert J. Taylor** See also **FORGING**; **WILLIAMSBURG** (picture).

# BLACKSMITH SHOP

Hub of activity in the pre-auto era, the farrier shod horses, mules and oxen, ironclad wooden wheels, and made and repaired the tools of the time. A sign heralds *Mountain Chief Linnmont* and suggests the "smithy's" role as a frontier "vet." Here he holds the lead rope and poses with James Sorenson and children in the slanting afternoon sun of early 1890's Silver City, Utah. G.E. Anderson photo. (Tintie Historical Society)

P.O. Box 155 Eureka, Utah 84628



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